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CHRONICLE-UNION.

ALEX. C. FOLGER. ROBT. M. FOLGER.

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MEXICO'S SECRET POLICE.

A System More Complete Even Than That of the French Republic.

"The secret service of the French republic is generally considered the most perfect spy system in the world," said a traveling man to a writer for the Washington Star, "but in my humble opinion the department of private intelligence supported by Mexico surpasses it both in extent and intricacy. A couple of years ago I was accidentally permitted to get an insight into its workings, and I was astounded. One would imagine that a great private detective agency would be a necessity only in a country like Russia, where the life of the ruler is constantly threatened, but down in Mexico there is a system of espionage that extends to every part of it. The motives of every public man in Mexico are not only perfectly well known to the government, but every visitor is subject to scrutiny. It was President Diaz who first established the chain of secrecy that now holds all the people in its links. Every now and then one will be surprised to see a body of Mexican troops hurried off to some remote place in a far-off state. None will know the reason, but the fact will soon become known that the government has prevented an embryo revolution from gaining strength and force. A considerable number of Americans residing in Mexico do so because the law will make it unpleasant for them in their native places. The Mexican secret service has the private record of each of these, and if any of them shows too much activity in Mexican affairs there is an arrest, the United States authorities are notified and extradition of the prisoner follows. Such a case occurred only a few days ago. A man named John Horley has been residing in Monterey for several years, and is prominent. Some time ago he took a great interest in having Sutler, who was wanted in Austin, extradited. Last week Horley was arrested under orders sent from Mexico City. It turns out that Horley did something out in this country twelve years ago, and is still wanted to answer the charge. Yes, sir, the Mexican secret service is the greatest of them all, and its ramifications extend everywhere over the republic, and a good ways on this side of the border."

TURNED THE DAGGER'S POINT.

A Corset Saves the Life of a Woman from an Indignant Wife.

Strong-minded ladies raise their voices periodically against the wearing of the corset, descant on the evils of tight lacing and claim that the female form divine ought not to be cramped in whalebone and the usual accompaniments, says a Paris letter to the London Telegraph. Apart, however, from the dictates of fashion the much maligned stays may sometimes serve a very useful purpose, as the following story will show: The wife of a civil official discovered in a drawer in her husband's study a certain document which had no connection with the affairs of state. On the contrary, it was rather a flighty missive, for, indited in a feminine hand, it bade the gentleman in question to a rendezvous on the morrow. The lady remembered that her husband had absented himself from the domestic hearth at the precise hour named in the note, and, boiling over with fury and indignation, she donned her bonnet and mantle and hurried off to the house of the writer, who is also a married woman. The two families, it should be added, were on very intimate terms. There were some verbal interchanges, which had not the effect of calming the irate wife, who, whipping out a small dagger, struck two blows with all her might at the lady's breast. In each case, however, the dagger glanced off the corset, inflicting only trifling injuries. Loud screams brought the servants to the spot and soon the indignant wife, who in the meantime had had a violent fit of hysterics, was being conducted in her own carriage to his office by the police commissary. Some hours afterward she was set at liberty, as the lady whom she had attacked had, with her husband, decided that no complaint should be lodged on account of the gossip to which the affair would inevitably have given rise. But for the protection afforded by the stays the adventure would probably have terminated in a very tragic manner.

Beauty More Than Skin Deep.

Science says now that beauty is not skin deep. She can tell you that half the charm of a pretty face—at least the expression—is a matter of little muscles and a complex labyrinth of nerves, and that the curves of the lips, the glance of the eyes, the droop of their lids are a matter of the prevalent use of certain small muscles in obedience to a prevalent aspect of the mind. Moreover, that the use of these organs of expression has come down along ancestral lines and that the mold of the features themselves is a question of heredity.

TRADITION OF THE HORSESHOE.

How It Came to Be a Protection Against Evil Spirits.

In Morocco iron is considered a great protection against demons, who are the lineal representatives, after all, of the hostile spirits. Hence it is usual to place a knife or dagger under a sick man's pillow, his illness, of course, being attributed to demoniacal possession. In India, records a writer in Cornhill Magazine, the mourner who performs the necessary but somewhat dangerous duty of putting fire into the dead man's mouth carries a key or a knife in his hand, to keep off the evil spirits. In short, a bit of iron is a very useful thing to have about you at any time if you desire to escape the unfavorable attention of the ghosts, the trolls, the fairies and the demons generally. This is a good reason for buying a pocketknife. It is also a reason for nailing up a horseshoe. "But why a horseshoe in particular?" you ask, "more than any other odd piece of iron?" Well, primarily, the good luck depends more upon the iron as iron than on the special shape or function of the horseshoe as a horseshoe.

But there are also many reasons why the superstition should happen to fix itself more particularly upon horseshoes. We must remember that in Europe, at least, it is the cattle, the horses and the domestic beasts in general that are specially liable to the hostile attacks of "the little people." Therefore the elves and trolls are most likely to be dreaded on farms or in the country, where horses and cattle most do congregate. Now, if you want to nail up a bit of iron as a protection against the fiery darts of the evil ones on your stables or cowhouses (which is the place where one oftenest sees them), nothing is more likely to come handy to your purpose than a cast horseshoe. Besides, it has obvious congruity for the place and object, and it can be readily picked up in the roads almost anywhere. Furthermore, it is provided beforehand with convenient holes, by means of which you can readily hang it up, either over your own house door or over your sheds and stables. The various advantages of cheapness, ease and readiness for fixing would have given the horseshoe a fair start in life, it is believed, as a charm against fairies, trolls and evil spirits generally, even without any other more special advantages.

STORED HIS GAME.

A Maine Hunter Who Had a First-Class Cold-Storage Vault.

A gentleman who was at work at the Howard slate quarry in Willimantic, or "No. 8" as it was then called, twenty-five years ago, says deer were as plenty then in the woods north of Sebec lake as anyone could ask for. The slate company had a large number of men employed and boarded them in camps, the same as lumbermen board their crews in the woods. To keep the camp supplied with fish and meat they kept a hunter employed every day. The supply never ran short, but some of his methods were peculiar. He evidently kept fish on call in the winter season. On several occasions, the gentleman says, company came in from Bangor unexpectedly late in the evening. But they only had to say trout to Stone, the hunter, and he would start off in the woods to return in fifteen minutes with a handsome string of fish, apparently just taken from the water. He would bring in deer in winter in much the same way.

His manner of doing this, says the Chicago Times, the gentleman explains, for he went with him once and learned the secret. He took the deer sled out to bring in the game, and the workman went along to help haul it. They did not go very far into the forest when they came to a lot of evergreen boughs heaped upon the snow. Here Stone stopped. Lifting the boughs he tipped the pile over, and the lookeron, who wondered what he was up to, was scared nearly out of his senses when a big buck bounded up out of the hole and fell flat on his side. His feet were tethered so he could not stand. Stone had caught him, tethered him and buried him alive under the brush and snow against future emergencies. This was his system of cold storage.

Shower Baths for Horses.

They do a queer but very sensible thing to the car horses in New York in hot weather. The horses are kept outside, not in the heated stables, and are put in a row, face to the sidewalk. One of the stablemen has a hose which he turns on the horses every little while. The stream of water is sent first on their backs, then on the head, and as it comes down the row the horses that have not been wet look up to see when their turn is coming. They appear to like it, and no wonder. Probably many a boy or girl, walking along in the heat, would like it, too.

BOW AND ARROW.

The Alleged Feats of the Ancient Archers —Mahmoud Effendi's Shot.

From their perishable nature the bow and arrow shaft have utterly disappeared, but the arrow-head has come down to us by thousands in the river drift and cave deposits which experts place at a hundred thousand years ago, says the London News. With this our very remote ancestors used to slay the mammoth, the woolly rhinoceros, and the reindeer—animals whose like our sportsmen of to-day pursue with express rifles and explosive bullets. In due time the bow became a finished weapon, and savage men grew to use it with great skill, both in hunting and in war. The bowman's prowess, however, was not so great as it has been represented by writers of fiction, and there is little doubt that just as the runner or the boxer of to-day could beat the athlete of antiquity, so the bowman even of these days, when shooting is but a pastime, could easily beat the redskin or the African in feats of skill. It is at the target, however, that he would excel, not in the forest, for his woodcraft would not enable him to get the opportunity of drawing his bow.

Neither savage nor modern toxophilite, however, can hope to come up to the record of Mahmoud Effendi, secretary to the Turkish ambassador in England in 1795, who, with a Turkish bow, shot an arrow four hundred and eighty-two yards in the presence of three members of the Toxophilite society. Before such a range as this it is not so surprising to be told of an arrow that pierced two inches of brass, or of another that, being shot by a Welsh archer at an armed man on horseback, struck him on the thigh, pierced his armor, his leg, his leather saddle, and killed his horse.

The bow and arrow was at its height at the battle of Flodden in 1513, when the Scots yielded before the shower of shafts which the bowmen poured upon them, but already the knell of the fine old arms had sounded. In 1511 Lord Hubert, of Cherbury, in discussing a war with France, speaks of the change of weapons, and when once the "handgunners" and "gunpowder" came into use the craft of bowyer and the valor of bowmen became obsolete.

GUARD AND CONDUCTOR.

The Difference Between the Bosses of English and American Railroad Trains.

The guard is found on the station platforms, where he looks at your ticket, opens and closes the door of the compartment, will try to see you well placed according to your class, then hops into his van and goes with the train on your journey. He is by no means the important person that the conductor is in the United States, says Col. H. G. Prout in Scribner's Magazine, for he has no opportunity to sit with the passengers, to talk politics, or horses, or railroads. He never rises to the rank of captain, as all conductors do in our southern states. He may become a Knight Templar for all I know, but I never saw him with his waistcoat ablaze with the symbols of that order which so often decorate our own conductors. Doubtless in private life he is a man of influence in his neighborhood, but on duty he is a quiet servant, and his relations with the public are purely those of business.

He is a tidy man in blue cloth uniform with white metal buttons, and often wears a broad patent-leather strap over one shoulder with white buckle and ornaments. He sometimes carries a small bag, presumably for such papers as he needs to have, and is provided with a green flag to wave to the engineman as a signal to start the train. Altogether he is a simple, efficient and civil official, and just here is a striking contrast between the men of the two countries. On the English railroads one never sees the conductor or ticket-seller who scorns you if you ask a question, and gives the minimum of information with the maximum of brusqueness: and one never sees the usher who stands in the gateway and bellows in inarticulate pride, then turns a quid in his cheek, and squirts tobacco juice into a corner.

JAPANESE RAW-FISH EATERS.

Epicures in the Mikado's Kingdom Prefer Their Second Course at Dinner Alive.

A favorite dish among the epicures of Japan is composed of raw fish eaten alive. The dish is prepared as follows: Upon a bed of green aljae, a very common sea weed in Japan, is laid the fish, which is then carefully carved into slices. This carving is a delicate operation, for the carver must not injure the heart, liver, stomach or gills of the fish. The vital parts being intact and the fish laid upon the cool damp seaweed, it will live until the termination of the meal. As the guests require them, slices are transferred from the body of the unfortunate fish, which thus can see portions of itself disappearing down the throats of the diners. A guest of a Japanese said he could not eat his slice of fish while the former owner of the morsel was regarding him with seemingly reproachful eyes, and commented upon the cruelty of the custom. His host replied that it was no worse than eating an oyster alive, and did not approach in barbarity the practice of broiling live lobsters. This dish is only met with in the houses of the rich. When the slices of fish are dipped in soy Europeans say that they are very palatable.

NIAGARA'S POWER.

It Is Being Harnessed for Manufacturing Purposes.

Engineers have estimated that the total water power of Niagara falls is seven million horse power. This estimate, to be sure, is in the main only a guess, but when the area drained into the lakes above Lake Ontario and passing through Niagara river be considered, the guess or estimate does not seem to be too large. The water surface of the great lakes above Ontario is 84,000 square miles, and the watershed of these lakes is 240,000 square miles—more than twice the area of Great Britain and Ireland. The total length of shore line is 5,000 miles, while the volume of water is 6,000 cubic miles, of which Lake Superior contains almost one-half. The rate of outflow at Buffalo is from 217,000 to 275,000 cubic feet per second, while the fall of the cataract is 165 feet. The volume of water in the lakes is such that it has been estimated that even if no rain fell the flow of the river would be continued at its present rate for one hundred years—that is, if the lakes could be gradually drained.

These are very large figures, says Harper's Weekly, but in the main they are the results of exact measurements. The small water powers in the world are uneven, and are affected by floods and droughts, but this great power at Niagara is as constant as anything in this world can be, not even the ice in the severest and longest winter ever known appreciably changing it. The present plant is intended only to utilize 125,000 horse-power, and the turbines now in place are only for a small part of this. Other turbine wheels will be put in place as the demand for the power grows. The general plan of the company contemplates the ultimate use of 450,000 horse-power on the American side and a like amount in Canada. Such a power would turn all the wheels within a radius of 500 miles of the falls. At the present time a considerable part of the power developed is to be taken to Buffalo by electric transmission, and it is the confident expectation of the electricians now at work on the problem that the power can be taken as far east as Albany, 300 miles away, and delivered there cheaper than power can be generated by burning coal. If this be so, then all the country between Albany and the falls will be admirably adapted for manufacturing, while the Erie canal will afford cheap and tolerably quick transportation, for there seems to be little difficulty in the way of hauling these boats by electrical power.

POOR MARKSMANSHIP.

Firing in Both Army and Navy Less Accurate Than Formerly.

The training of naval artillerists has, in recent years, been given a good deal of attention, and no end of powder and shot has been expended in target practice designed to serve a more telling purpose in actual warfare, should the occasion present itself. It would seem, therefore, says Cassier's Magazine, that the floating equipments of naval powers of to-day ought to give good accounts themselves in point of marksmanship if called into action, though it would be presumptuous to undertake to foreshadow possible results. If, on the other hand, past experience counts for anything, there would seem to have been a notable decline in accuracy in naval gunnery, growing with successive improvements in naval architecture and naval armament. It was estimated some years ago, from data furnished by target practice at sea, that a heavy gun must be discharged fifty times to make one effective hit. The old smooth-bores were credited with killing a man by the discharge of the gun's weight in shot; in other words three tons of thirty-two-pounder shot were required for the purpose. Actual service test with modern high-power guns, however—guns weighing twelve tons—has, within the past ten or twelve years, shown that it took about sixteen tons of projectiles to accomplish the same thing. It is interesting to note from what statistics are available that the introduction of rifled muskets into the armies has had a somewhat similar result. The old-time muskets, it is said, killed a man by firing at him his own weight in lead bullets, but the modern rifle, in the hands of the average soldier, so it has been figured out, does not effect a fatality until it has discharged twice the man's weight in lead. Both here, as well as in naval shooting, therefore, there has been shown to be an important demand for greater skill and care. Whether this has been met in any measure, future hostilities only will tell.

African Lingual Poverty.

Dr. Good, a missionary in the interior of Africa, says that the poverty of the native languages is a serious hindrance to missionary effort. In the Bulo language, for instance, there is no word for "thanks," or "thanksgiving." "To believe," "to trust," "to have faith" are all expressed by one verb to which there is no corresponding noun. There is no word for "spirit." The Bulo have always believed in an invisible God, but they have never given such a being a name. With the Bulo a living man has a body and a shadow—the literal shape cast by the living person—which at death leaves the body and becomes a disembodied spirit with a new name which cannot be used to apply to God and the angels. So Dr. Good is driven to say that God is a "shadow" and that Christ will send His "holy shadow" into men's hearts, etc.

BOYS IN ENGLISH MINES.

A Movement to Aid Children Deemed to a Hard Life.

One of the next great movements among the miners of Great Britain will be in the interest of the boys employed in the mines, whose condition, though much better than it used to be, is still one of much hardship. Boy labor in the northern mines, says the New York Post, consists of four kinds of stages. First, there is the trapper; next, the flatter; thirdly, the driver, and fourthly, the putter. The trapper may begin work in his twelfth year, after he has passed the fifth standard at school. His duties are to open and shut the doors as the trucks pass and repass, and to look after the switches of the tram lines. His shelter is a damp, dark recess, his working day is ten hours, and his average pay is rather less than twenty-five cents a day. After two years or so of this work the trapper is advanced to the rank of a flatter. His occupation then consists in coupling or uncoupling the trucks or wagons. During his ten hours of service he has no recognized interval for meals, and his average wage is thirty cents a day. At fifteen years of age as a minimum the boy miner may become a driver. As in the case of the flatter, the calls upon him may now be incessant during the whole of his ten hours. At times he may have breathing spaces and brief periods of comparative leisure, but his duties are both onerous and responsible, and his wages are about thirty-two cents a day. The last of the stages is that of the putter, and it may continue from the age of seventeen to twenty. The putters were formerly divided into "trams," "headsmen," "foals" and "half marrows;" these were all boys or youths, and their employment consisted in dragging or pushing the corves containing the coals from the workings to the passages. Now most of the work of transportation is effected by means of small tram cars and ponies, but the work of the putter is still exceedingly laborious and exhausting. He works ten hours a day, for which he receives seventy-five cents.

LUNCHEONS ON WHEELS.

Curious Facts About the Restaurant Wagons Open in the Night.

It is a matter for surprise that the night lunch wagon, so frequently an institution in New England, is in the city of New York so little seen, says the New York Herald. Only six of these restaurants on wheels are to be found in the city. In Chicago and other western cities they have also learned to thrive, but the first one opened in the country was at Worcester, Mass., where the number now in business is nineteen.

Boston boasts no less than seventy-two, all doing a rushing business; Providence has seventeen; there is but one in Hartford, Conn., but in Springfield, Mass., there are nine, said to be the most spacious and best appointed of any yet built. The New England folk have a knack of keeping them particularly clean, and there's a balm of Yankee thrift and order in the customer's being able to peer overhead and see just how his coffee is made and how his sandwich is buttered.

One more wagon has been added to New York's list within the last ten days. The expenses of running these things are nominal. A license has to be procured and paid for annually. The amount for this one has not yet been fixed, but ten dollars a year is the sum anticipated. For smaller prospects men pay big rents in city stores without the facility of being able to carry themselves and their stock to any new location they choose at a moment's notice. That's the prime attraction of having your shop on wheels.

All the cooking is done on a kerosene stove, but you're not supposed to get hot food from a lunch wagon beyond your cup of coffee. The only outlay is in the beginning. A wagon costs about two hundred and fifty dollars, and this covers rent for all time.

TURNED FAKIR.

An Englishman Who Adopted the Religion of the Hindoos.

A singular case of a European turning fakir, or Hindoo holy man—and that in the most European station in India—was lately brought to light, says the Pall Mall Gazette. At Bishop Cotton school, at Simla, there was once an English boy named Charles de Reusselte. He got into some boyish scrape, and, to avoid the consequences, absconded. Search proved abortive, and nothing more was heard of the fugitive. It appears now that he had wandered no farther away than Mount Takkho, just above. There he had taken refuge with the fakir of a native temple. He became first the holy man's acolyte and eventually his successor. His identity with the runaway schoolboy was entirely lost, and the sanctity of his life made him an exceedingly influential personage. Meantime, Charles de Reusselte had become entitled to a large fortune, and was being advertised and sought for far and wide without success. One day a correspondent of the Lucknow Gazette, who chanced to be at Simla, fell in with the fakir, and either discovered his secret or had it communicated to him. But the heir manifested no desire to claim his inheritance. On the contrary, he assured the correspondent that he should never revert to the religion of his fathers, nor ever return to civilization. He was quite happy where he was.

CHRONICLE-UNION

BRIDGEPORT, DECEMBER 22, 1894.

Entered at the Bridgeport Postoffice as Second-Class Matter.

SAN FRANCISCO AGENTS.

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NUMEROUS RECOUNTS.

The Democratic press of San Francisco are making much ado over the decision of the Republican State Central Committee, to have a recount of the vote of San Francisco on Governor, but they make no objection to the recount demanded by Haley, the Democratic candidate for County Clerk, who claims he was counted out. If the election in San Francisco was an honest one, and the votes were honestly counted and the returns of the same were made according to the election law of this State, why should not Mr. Haley be content, as the Democrats say Mr. Estee and the Republican party should be, over the vote as returned in that city for Budd? If there was fraud in the case of Haley, and others, who have demanded a re-count of the San Francisco vote, why should we suppose that the Budd vote was any more honestly counted?

It is well known now that the Democrats of San Francisco adopted the New York Tammany Hall tactics, to carry that city for Budd by a plurality that would swamp any plurality Estee might receive in the interior counties.

The people of the interior of the State demand a re count of the San Francisco vote, and the prompt prosecution and punishment of every scoundrel, be he a Democrat or Republican, who has had a hand in any fraudulent count or returns of the late election. Budd may have carried San Francisco by a fair plurality, but it seems very strange that in this Republican year, when thousands of Democrats have voted the Republican ticket, and more counties gave Estee a majority than any Republican candidate for Governor ever before received, that San Francisco should roll up a larger Democratic plurality than it has ever given a Democrat since the organization of the State. If the Democratic press of San Francisco are honest there would be no opposition to a recount, as every paper in that city know there were bare faced frauds in that city.

A certain office in this town received a letter from an interior attorney accompanied by a policy; attached to the policy was another letter covering one page and a half of written matter and containing 251 words. He wanted the policy endorsed payable to a mortgagee to protect a $2 000 loan and that was all. The 'aforesaids' and 'whereases,' the 'saids' and 'herebys' chased each other in ridiculous procession until the poor assured was in doubt whether he had deeded his land to the Czar or ordered a porous plaster for that tired feeling. What an iniquitous world this is?—ah yes, as Emerson would say, "'Tis but fulfilling the law of compensation"—ten dollars please.—S. F. Rambling Notes.

Why is it the legal fraternity do not write their legal documents in plain English and condensed?

Many Californians are not aware of the fact that much California wine is shipped to Europe. Yesterday one of the carloads was destined for England, as was a carload of the day before and a few days ago one went forward on the way to Germany.—They have found out over the other side of the big pond that our wines are among the best in the world, and consequently are every year taking more of them.—Sacramento Record-Union, 15th.

Federal Judge Wood, of Chicago, adjudged Debs guilty of contempt of Court in disobeying the orders of the Court in the railway strike last Summer and sentenced him to imprisonment for six months. The other defendants got off with 3 months imprisonment.

Andy Bowen, a pugilist, who was defeated in a fight with "Kid" Lavinge on the 14th died next morning from the punishment. The world loses nothing by the death of such men.

An electric railroad is to be built from Merced to Yosemite Valley. Work on it will soon be commenced.

A HERALD OF THE INFANT YEAR.

Clip the last thirty years or more from the century, and the segment will represent the term of the unbounded popularity of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. The opening of the year 1895 will be signalized by the appearance of a fresh Almanac of the Bitters, in which the uses, derivation and action of this world famous medicine will be vividly set forth. Everybody should read it. The calendar and astronomical calculations to be found in this brochure are always astonishingly accurate, and the statistics, illustrations, humor and other reading matter rich in interest and full of profit. The Hostetter Company, of Pittsburg, Pa., publish it themselves. They employ more than sixty hands in the mechanical work, and more than eleven months in the year are consumed in its preparation. It can be obtained, without cost, of all druggists and country dealers, and is printed in English, German, French, Welsh, Norwegian, Swedish, Holland, Bohemian and Spanish.

SEALED PROPOSALS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT SEALed bids will be received by the Board of Supervisors of Mono County, California, until January 7th, 1895, for furnishing stationery required for the use of the County of Mono and its officers, for the year 1895.

All bids must be addressed to the Board of Supervisors, Bridgeport, Mono County, California; and indorsed "Sealed Proposals for Stationery."

The board reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

Bridgeport, Mono County, Nov. 10, 1894.

J. D. MURPHEY,
Clerk.

n10-td

DON'T WANT HIM.

The Calaveras Prospect in speaking of De Young's candidacy for United States Senator, says:

"It would be well for that gentleman to know at once that the people don't want him for Senator. Had it been supposed that he was a senatorial possibility, not a single Republican member of the Legislature would have been elected without an express pledge to vote against him. Fortunately we have an Assemblyman from this county that has some sense and will not be in danger of falling down before the name of De Young. It is to be hoped that the ghost of the dead Senator Sargeant will forever block the pathway of the aspiring journalist."

The San Francisco Examiner had better drop its political cartoon business. The election is over, and the Examiner has a very large Republican clientage, and the greater portion of it would prefer a "rest." All the people desire to know is: Has James H. Budd been honestly elected Governor of this State? If he has been there will be no "kick," but no honest man, of any party, will countenance such frauds as have been carried out in San Francisco.

Strange Birds.

Considerable interest has been created in town this week by the account of a flock of strange birds that are said to have visited Bear Mountain. According to the accounts of those who claim to have seen these strange creatures, they are in size about as large as a grouse, of a bluish color, featherless, yellowish legs, toes not webbed but fringed with a flap like a wader, no tail, a broad bill, and several other remarkable features not laid down in the books as belonging to any known species of the feathered tribe. The flock is said to number several hundred, and to have been seen by several different persons, all of whom agree in their description of this peculiar bird.—Calaveras Prospect.

The California Press Association, after holding its annual meeting in Sacramento, last week went on an excursion to Reno and Virginia City and "way ports," and were well entertained throughout their trip, but unfortunately made a great mistake in not stopping at Carson. The Reno papers believe that this visit will result in the advocacy by the California press of making the summit of the Sierras the boundary line between the two States. Oh, no.—The people of Alpine, Mono and Inyo have no desire to be attached to Nevada, and will never consent to it. Nor does California wish to rid herself of this section.—Inyo and Mono are both too valuable, and the time will come when Alpine will be.

NEW TO-DAY.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

N. DANIELS, Plaintiff,
vs.
D. F. DONNELLY, Defendant.

ORDER OF SALE AND DECREE OF FORECLOSURE AND SALE.

UNDER AND BY VIRTUE OF AN ORDER of Sale and Decree of Foreclosure and Sale, issued out of the Superior Court of the County of Mono, of the State of California, on the 18th day of December, A. D., 1894, in the above entitled action, wherein N. Daniels, the above named plaintiff, obtained a judgment and decree of foreclosure and sale against D. F. Donnelly, the defendant, on the 21st day of November, A. D. 1894, for the sum of Nine hundred and fifty-nine (959 00) dollars, in gold coin of the United States besides Interest and costs; and, also, for counsel fees of one hundred dollars, which said decree was on the 21st day of November, A. D. 1894, recorded in Judgment Book "B" of said Court, at page 325, I am commanded to sell all that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the County of Mono, State of California, and bounded and described as follows:

The South East quarter of the South East quarter of Section Sixteen, Township Five, South Range Thirty three East, Mount Diablo Base and Meridian, containing forty acres, together with the water flowing down Piute Canyon, the same being the water appropriated by Hugh Hamill, and by said Hugh Hamill deeded to A. K. Briggs, and from said A. K. Brigg to Daniel F. Donnelly; together with all and singular the tenements, hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in any wise appertaining.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that, on TUESDAY, the 15th DAY of JANUARY, A. D. 1895,

At 2 o'clock P. M. of that day, in front of the Court House door of the County of Mono, I will, in obedience to said order of sale, and decree of foreclosure and sale, sell the above described property, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to satisfy said judgment, with interest and costs, etc., to the highest and best bidder, for gold coin of the United States.

Dated Bridgeport, Cal., Dec. 22d, 1894

M. P. HAYES,
Sheriff.

d22-td

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The Past Guarantees The Future

The fact that Hood's Sarsaparilla has cured thousands of others is certainly sufficient reason for belief that it will cure you. It makes pure, rich, healthy blood, tones and strengthens the nerves, and builds up the whole system. Remember

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Be Sure to get HOOD'S and Only HOOD'S.

Hood's Pills are especially prepared to be taken with Hood's Sarsaparilla. 25c. per box.

LEGAL.

Taxes. 1894. Taxes.

NOTICE TO TAX PAYERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A CERTIFIED COPY OF THE ASSESSMENT Book of the County of Mono, State of California, for Real Estate and Personal Property, for the year 1894, has this day been received by me; that the State and County Taxes, for said year are now due and payable at the office of the undersigned, Tax Collector of the County of Mono, at the Court House, in Bridgeport, Mono County, California.

Notice is also hereby given, in accordance with the requirements of the Political Code, Section 3746: "That the taxes on all personal property, secured by real property, and one-half of the taxes on all real property will be due and payable on the First Monday in October, and will be delinquent on the last Monday in November next thereafter, at six o'clock P. M., and that unless paid prior thereto, fifteen per cent, will be added to the amount thereof, and that if said one-half be not paid before the last Monday in April next, at six o'clock P. M., an additional five per cent. will be added thereto.

"That the remaining one-half of the taxes on all Real Property will be payable on and after the First Monday in January next, and will be delinquent on the last Monday in April next thereafter, at six o'clock P. M., and that unless paid prior thereto, five per cent. will be added to the amount thereof."

And further Notice is hereby given that the School Tax for the Bridgeport School District is now due and payable under like conditions and penalties as above prescribed for the collection of the County Taxes.

"THAT ALL TAXES MAY BE PAID AT THE TIME THE FIRST INSTALLMENT AS THEREIN PROVIDED IS DUE AND PAYABLE."

☞ TAXES ARE PAYABLE IN UNITED STATES GOLD COIN. CHECKS WILL NOT BE RECEIVED.

Dated Bridgeport, October 2, 1894.

M. P. HAYES, Tax-Collector.

PRIZES ON PATENTS.

How to get $100 and Perhaps make a Fortune.

We secure patents, and to induce people to keep track of their bright ideas, we offer a prize of one hundred dollars to be paid on the first of every month to the person who submits to us the most meritorious invention during the preceding month. We will also advertise the invention free of charge in the NATIONAL RECORDER, a weekly newspaper, published in Washington, D. C., which has an extensive circulation throughout the United States and is devoted to the interests of inventors.

NOT SO HARD AS IT SEEMS.

The idea of being able to invent something strikes most people as being very difficult; this delusion the Company wishes to dispel. It is the simple thing and small inventions that make the greatest amount of money, and the complex ones are seldom profitable. Almost everybody, at sometime or another, conceives an idea, which, if patented, would probably be worth to him a fortune. Unfortunately such ideas are usually dismissed without thought. The simple inventions like the car window which could be easily slid up and down without breaking the passenger's back, the sauce pan, the collar button, the nut lock, the bottle stopper, the snow shovel, are things that almost everyone sees some way of improving upon, and it is these kind of inventions that bring the greatest returns to the author.

The prize we offer will be paid at the end of each month, whether the application has been acted upon by the Patent Office or not. Every competitor must apply for a patent on his invention through us, and whether he secures the prize or not, the inventor will have a valuable patent.

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Private Office—Same Building
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Beef, Mutton and Pork.

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79 HOURS SAN FRANCISCO TO NEW ORLEANS.
119 HOURS SAN FRANCISCO TO NEW YORK.

—MAGNIFICENT—
Vestibuled Train BETWEEN SAN FRANCISCO and NEW ORLEANS
Every Thursday,—
COMMENCING NOVEMBER 1, 1894.
LUXURY WITH SPEED
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No Extra Charges.

PULLMAN DOUBLE DRAWING-ROOM SLEEPING CARS.
DINING CARS (MEALS A LA CARTE).
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The Entire Train will be LIGHTED with GAS.

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Fridays 4.00 "	" " Los Angeles "	6.10 p.m. Sat.
Sat'd'ys 5.30 "	ar. El Paso lv.	6.10 p.m. Fri.
Sundays 2.10 "	" " San Antonio "	1.30 a.m. Fri.
Sundays 7.40 p.m.	" New Orleans "	8.00 " Thurs.

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NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE rates of tolls on the

EAST WALKER RIVER WAGON ROAD are as follows:

Buggy team	$1 50
Loaded wagon and two animals	1 00
Each additional pair of animals	50
Horseman	25
Pack animals, each	25
Hogs and sheep, each	5
Loose stock, each	5
Empty teams, half-price.	

BIG MEADOWS AND BODIE TOLL ROAD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE rates of tolls on the

BIG MEADOWS AND BODIE WAGON ROAD are as follows:

No deadheads will be permitted to pass on the road.

All tolls will be required to be paid at the time of passing the toll gates, as no credit is given.

Buggy team	$1 50
Loaded wagon and two animals	1 00
Each additional pair of animals	50
Horseman	25
Pack Animals, each	25
Hogs and sheep, each	5
Loose stock, each	5
Empty teams half-price.	

MISCELLANEOUS.

FRANK F. OSBORN, late of Osborn & Alexander
President and Manager.
WARREN S. PERKINS, Vice-President and Secretary. EDWIN VAN EVERY, Treasurer.

☞ Frank F. Osborn, the General Manager was the founder, and for 21 years an active partner, of the firm of Osborn & Alexander—dissolved October, 1893.

OSBORN HARDWARE & TOOL COMPANY.

Incorporated December, 1893.

WE ARE STRIKING OUT FOR BUSINESS!

WE SELL

HARDWARE, MECHANICS' TOOLS.

Highest Grade, Best Assortment, Low Prices.

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☞ Country Orders solicited, and promptly attended to.

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BRIDGEPORT.

☞ Haircutting, Shaving and Shampooing. Razors honed.
je23-tf

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

CHARLES L. HAYES,
ATTORNEY AT LAW
AND
DISTRICT ATTORNEY.
NOTARY PUBLIC.
BRIDGEPORT, MONO COUNTY, CAL.

WM. O. PARKER
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
AND NOTARY PUBLIC,
BRIDGEPORT, MONO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA. je15-tf

E. S. MINER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW
Bridgeport, Mono County, Cal
Will practice in all the Courts of California and Nevada. Mining litigation will receive special attention. je14-tf

HOMER E OSBORN,
GENERAL BROKER IN
Merchandise, Fire, Life and Accident Insurance
409 Montgomery Street,
SAN FRANCISCO.

W. A. R. LOOSE,
ASSAYER AND METALLURGIST.
BODIE, CALIFORNIA.

MISCELLANEOUS.

P. G. HUGHES,
BLACKSMITH AND WAGON MAKER,
BRIDGEPORT, CAL.
HORSE AND OX SHOEING,
AND GENERAL JOBBING

BRIDGEPORT LIVERY AND SALE STABLE,
CORNER of MAIN and SINCLAIR STREETS
BRIDGEPORT, MONO COUNTY, CAL.
Horses boarded by the Day, Week or Month. Baled Hay, Oats, Barley and Wheat for sale in Quantities to Suit.
☞ Single or Double Teams at all hours.
A. D. WALTZ,
Proprietor.
je10-tf

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First-Class In Its Appointments.
☞ Livery and Feed Stable connected with the Hotel.
The patronage of the Public respectfully solicited.
my20-tf LEWIS A. MURPHEY.

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Main street,
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THE ABOVE HOTEL WILL BE conducted as first-class in all its Departments.
The Table Cannot Be Excelled.
THE ROOMS ARE FIRST-CLASS,
Being Heated and Kept Scrupulously Clean.
Very Best Attention, as well as the Best Accomodations

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SAMUEL FALES.....Proprietor
JUNCTION OF THE ANTELOPE AND SONORA WAGON ROADS,
(65 miles from Sonora and 30 from Bodie).
MONO COUNTY, CAL.

This well-known and popular Summer Resort is pleasantly situated on the eastern slope of the Sierra Nevada Mountains amid wild and picturesque scenery, which offers superior inducements for tourists. The best of accommodations for families, the rooms being large and airy. For invalids the

STEAM, MUD AND SWIMMING BATHS

The best of Wines, Liquors and Cigars at the Bar.

Good Fishing in Walker River.
Commodious Stabling.
my20-tf

BARNETT'S HOTEL,
COLEVILLE, MONO COUNTY, CAL.,
(City and 51 from Bodie).
D. M. BARNETT.....Proprietor

The hotel is new, commodious and pleasantly situated.

The table is supplied with the best the market affords.

The BAR is supplied with the best of Wines, Liquors and Cigars.

Stabling and Blacksmith shop connected with the house. 15-td

PIONEER SALOON,
(Brick Building)
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☞ Refitted and furnished with the BEST of everything required in a First-Class Saloon
d2-tf F. M. RICHARDSON.

WOLVERINE SALOON AND BILLIARD PARLORS,
CORNER of MAIN and SINCLAIR STREETS, BRIDGEPORT.
☞ The SALOON and PARLORS have been refitted, and the BAR is stocked with the BEST of LIQUORS, WINES, and CIGARS
And will be conducted first-class.
STEWART KIRKWOOD, Proprietor.
[my19-tf]

R. A. LEALE,
MANUFACTURER OF
Sarsaparilla and Iron Sarsaparilla,
Ginger Ale, Soda Water
Etc.
BODIE, CAL.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WE OR OUR DEALERS can sell you machines cheaper than you can get elsewhere. The NEW HOME is our best, but we make cheaper kinds, such as the CLIMAX, IDEAL and other High Arm Full Nickel Plated Sewing Machines for $15.00 and up. Call on our agent or write us. We want your trade, and if prices, terms and square dealing will win, we will have it. We challenge the world to produce a BETTER $50.00 Sewing Machine for $50.00, or a better $60. Sewing Machine for $30.00 than you can buy from us, or our Agents.

THE NEW HOME SEWING MACHINE CO.
ORANGE, MASS. BOSTON, MASS. 30 UNION SQUARE, N. Y. CHICAGO, ILL. ST. LOUIS, MO. DALLAS, TEXAS. SAN FRANCISCO, CAL. ATLANTA, GA.

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Agents wanted in every town. Write for prices and terms.
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ADVERTISE IN THE CHRONICLE-UNION

CHRONICLE-UNION.

BRIDGEPORT, DECEMBER 22. 1894

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(Money Order Office).
Ella E. Brady, Postmistress.
OFFICE HOURS:
Week Days—9 A. M. to 9 P. M.
Sundays—9 to 10 A. M., and 6 to 9 P. M.

MAILS.

Bodie—every day, except Sunday.
Departure, 6 A. M.—Arrival, 6 P. M.
Helbrooks—Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, 6 A. M.
Arrivals, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 6 P. M.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Personal.

Miss Georgia Johnson is at Independence reporting the Hines murder trial.

C. L. Porter came down from the Dynamo on Thursday, en route for Madera for a vacation.

Ammie Bryant came down from the Dynamo on Wednesday to spend the Winter.

Willie Butler came in from Lundy on Wednesday.

CHRISTMAS TREE.

There will be a Christmas Tree Festival at Bryant's Hall on Monday evening next—Christmas Eve. The school children will sing a few appropriate pieces, and there may be one or two recitations, but there will be no long program to bring on "that tired feeling"—when everybody is waiting for the distribution of presents. The children will all be favored with the usual dividend of candies and nuts, four of our little Misses having collected over thirty dollars in a few minutes on Monday evening for the purchase of those adjuncts of a Christmas Tree. After the distribution of presents the floor will be given up to the children for dancing and romping, the Orchestra Band having kindly volunteered to play for ... h. It is to be hoped that the entertainment can commence at 7 o'clock, sharp.—A committee will be in attendance at the Hall in the afternoon of Monday to receive presents and put them on the tree. Everybody will, of course, turn out and make the Tree a success, notwithstanding the Cleveland hard times.

MERRY CHRISTMAS.—We wish our patrons and friends, far and near, a very Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year. In wishing our Bridgeport friends a full measure of happiness during the Holiday season, and for all time to come, we must express to them our heartfelt thanks for their sympathy and kindly offices during the sickness of our Senior, R M Folger, and the serious illness of his wife, who has been sick during the past six weeks and is now only able to sit up during a portion of a pleasant day. Dr. Sinclair and all her lady friends have been unremitting in their attentions to Mrs. Folger, and their kindness will never be forgotten by us.

INSTALLATION.—Travertine Lodge, No. 189, Chosen Friends, will install their newly elected officers on Saturday evening, January 5th. The following are the officers to be installed:

Mrs. Joe A. Brown, Councillor; Mrs. Clark Sinclair, Vice Councillor; L. A. Murphey, Prelate; W. O. Parker, Secretary; Joe A. Brown, Treasurer; H Cole, Marshal; Mrs. C. M. Stewart, Warden; Clarence Wedertz, Guard; Wesley Stewart, Sentry; Chas. M. Stewart, Wm. Rickey, and A. Smith, Trustees.

MORE DWELLINGS.—We must have more dwelling houses and now is the time for our capitalists to perfect their plans for such investments. Those contemplating building can be put in a way to secure plans for the erection of tasty, as well as cheap, dwellings. We should like to see a change for the better in the style of architecture of buildings in this town, and will assist in doing so, as far as we can. It will cost very little more to make a dwelling pleasing to the eye.

CLOSED DOWN.—The work on the Standard Con. dam at the Dynamo on Green Creek has been closed down for the Winter, and the men discharged. As many of them were here but a few days, hardly long enough to earn enough to carry them back to Carson, we presume they effectually d—d the weather, if they did not finish damming the waters of Green Creek. Work on the dam and ditch will be recommenced and finished as early in the Spring as the weather will permit.

COLUMBIA CALENDAR.—We are indebted to the Pope Manufacturing Co., of Hartford, Conn., for one of its unique Calendars for 1895. It takes but little room on the desk and contains memorandum blanks for every day of the year, as well as a good word for their Columbia bicycles and good roads.

WILL GO.—The weather and roads permitting, the Orchestra Band—Miss Ella Donnel, the C. U. "Angel," Thos. Coyle, C. L. Hayes and Grant Patterson, will leave for Hawthorne, on Christmas morning, to play at the Masquerade at that place on Christmas night.

PAID UP WELL.—Tax Collector M. P. Hayes has paid into the County treasury the sum of $11,500 on account of State and county taxes. The first installment of taxes was paid up very closely and the prospects are that the delinquent list next April will be very small.

ROAD TO YOSEMITE

The people of California on the other side of the mountains have easy access into the great Yosemite Valley by teams and stages, but on this side of the mountains there is no way open to that great place of resort except over breakneck trails, excepting a short piece of road from the Great Sierra mine, in Tioga District, in this county. Our people have tried in vain to have the State make an appropriation for the building of a road from the main road to Lundy to the great Valley. A move should be made this Summer to bring this subject before the new Congress, in which there will be no Holmans to object to internal improvements that are a benefit to the people. We are satisfied that Congressman-elect Grove L. Johnson will do all in his power to secure an appropriation sufficient to build a good wagon road to connect the Eastern slope of California with the Yosemite. It would enable tourists from the East to take in this section of the State and after visiting the Yosemite Valley to make a tour of the Western slope of the State; and those visiting the Valley from the San Joaquin Valley could cross the mountains by our road and take in this section and Nevada, and, if Eastern tourists, connect with the cars at Carson or Reno and return homeward, after seeing our entire State, but now they see only that portion on the western side of the mountains. The Government should build a road into that Valley, as it is now a Government Park and it should provide means of access to it for all our people, instead of the favored few who happen to live or be on the side of the mountains possessing roads into the great Park. We hope our people will assist in a move to be made to bring about the construction of such a road.

A ROUGH TRIP.—Wash. P. Brandon returned from Lundy about 3 o'clock Wednesday afternoon from his trip to Lundy with the machinery for the Lakeview mine.—He was four days getting the machinery up the hill to the works, one piece of his load weighing 15,185 pounds. Seventy men were employed to shovel out the road, the snow at that point being very deep, and his sixteen horses had no picnic on the trip. On his return on Wednesday night he was caught in the heavy snowstorm that raged that evening on the summit this side of Goat Ranch and had to camp without unhitching his team, and without hay to feed them. Teaming in the mountains in the Winter is no funny business.

THE WEATHER.—Foster's warm wave struck this section on the 15th, as predicted. Sunday was pleasant, but Monday was a blustering, cold day, and Tuesday was windy; and early Thursday morning a snowstorm set in—one of Prof. Hicks' storms, which continued till Wednesday noon, when a rain set in, continuing till about 4:30, when it turned to snow, the beautiful continuing to fall till about 9 o'clock that evening. Yesterday morning the sun came up smilingly, but the day was not generally pleasant. Yesterday was another blustering day, snowing, at times, in the mountains. Last night a heavy gale set in from the southeast, switching around to the southwest before morning. It was the heaviest blow of the season. The sun came out bright this morning, but the wind continues to send the snow in drifts over the Valley.

DELAYED MAILS.—No mail left Bodie on Wednesday afternoon for Bridgeport on account of the severity of the snow storm, and after starting out on Thursday morning the stage had to return to Bodie, being unable to get through. While it was raining hard in Bridgeport on Wednesday afternoon it snowed heavily at Bodie and on the road, piling the snow to a great depth. On Wednesday afternoon George H. Bump started for Bodie, but had to return after reaching Mormon Station.

The Antelope stage made its regular trip on Thursday, but arrived a little later than usual. The Bodie stage got in about 7 o'clock last evening, its first trip since Tuesday night. It brought San Francisco dates of the 17th and 18th.

THE NEXT.—Word & Works says the next storm will come along from the 25th, Christmas, to the 29th. There will be a decided change to warmer, southerly winds and a general depression of the barometer.—Storms of rain will set in promptly in the West about the time of the new moon—the 26th, growing in violence and extent as they move eastward during the 26th to 29th, and a great cold wave will sweep down from the north. So we may look for an unpleasant Holiday season.

As the Bodie stage did not go out this morning on account of the blizzard, no mail has left this town Bodieward since Wednesday morning.

VACATION—The school closed yesterday for the Holiday vacation.

Yesterday was the shortest day of the year.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, } ss
LUCAS COUNTY.

FRANK J. CHENEY makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE.

FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886.

{SEAL} A.W. GLEASON, Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and act directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

INYO ITEMS.—The Inyo Register of the 6th came to hand on Monday night—only eleven days from Bishop, which shows great carelessness on the part of somebody connected with the postal service between here and Bishop. From it we clip the following:

A marble quarry has been found between Bishop and Big Pine. The specimens shown are of several varieties, black, white and variegated, and it is said to be equal to the Keeler marble.

Jonathan Brown, an old resident of Inyo, died at Bishop on the 5th, aged 58 years.

Superintendent John A. Wilson and wife, of Benton, had a tin wedding anniversary party in Benton on Thanksgiving, and received a large number of appropriate presents.

YOU SHOULD GET IT.

Should get what? Why, the Rev. Irl R. Hicks' splendid Almanac for 1895. He has kindly sent to this office a copy of the same, and we speak advisably in saying that it is a rare publication—the very latest and best of all that has emanated from the pen and brain and heart of this well-known friend of the public. The history of this man's work—now an open book to all America—and a casual glance at his Almanac for 1895, convinces us that this vitally useful and instructive book ought to find its way into every shop, store, office and home in the land. The price of the book—only 25 cents—could not to our knowledge be invested for any one thing more profitably. It contains 84 pages, printed on fine book paper, with elegant covers in colors. It is for sale by all newsdealers.—This fine Almanac is given as a premium to every yearly subscriber to the Rev. Irl R. Hicks' well-known and deservedly popular paper, Word and Works. This unique journal is a peerless educator of the masses, and is fast becoming a household guardian and necessity in the homes of America. Those who want to keep up with all the advanced thought of the age in science, religion and all social, commercial, intellectual and domestic subjects, should subscribe for Word and Works. Subscription only $1 00 a year. You can send both direct to WORD AND WORKS PUBLISHING Co., St. Louis, Mo.

"There are dictionaries and dictionaries but the noblest Roman of them all is Webster's." This was said of the latest "Unabridged" by a prominent writer. As it was true of that work, how much more applicable the statement is to its successor, the "International," which after a vast outlay has been brought to completion and placed upon the market.

This new Webster, by natural right, has taken a warm place in the regard of the English-speaking people. It is recognized as the standard authority. While compact, it is sufficiently comprehensive, and while strikingly attractive typographically, and rich and substantial in binding, it is still within the reach of about all who wish to possess a work of this kind.

In these days of sensational publishing and advertising it is refreshing to observe with what conscientious scholarly labor this new Webster has been produced and the conservative methods by which it is being presented by the well-known Merriam publishing house of Springfield, Mass.

Holland is said to have a better hold upon the tramp question than any other nation. A public farm of some 5,000 acres is kept where all persons applying for charity are sent to work. In case of refusal to work the offender is sent to a forced labor colony and there forced to peel off and go to work or take still more unpleasant consequences. Those longheaded old Dutchmen show a whole lot solid wisdom which California and every other State in the Union could well afford to imitate. Let every able-bodied man and woman earn a living, willingly if possible; if not, then let it be done under compulsion on a State or County farm.—Twin City News

The Sacramento Poundmaster rid Sacramento of 900 vagrant dogs in the past nine months.

We wish Bridgegort had such a Pound master.

The Coolgardie Gold Fields are the richest Gold Fields of modern times. Coolgardie is an accessible point, reached by train and stage from Fremantle or Albany, Western Australia. There is a weekly line of steamers running between Sydney and Fremantle, and steamers of the Oceanic Steamship Company sail from San Francisco to Sydney every 28 days. Fires are low. The Oceanic Steamship Company also book passengers to Cape Town, South Africa. Write for circular and map showing Coolgardie, to Oceanic Steamship Co., 138 Montgomery St., San Francisco.

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AMSTERDAM'S BIG FAIR.

The "Exposition Universelle" Will Open May 1, 1895, for Six Months.

Following the example of Chicago and Antwerp, Amsterdam announces a world's fair for 1895. It is to be called the Exposition Universelle, will open May 1 and close November 1, under the patronage of the queen regent of the Netherlands.

The exposition will be held in the fashionable quarter of new Amsterdam, upon a vast tract of ground adjoining the Rijksmuseum. The principal building, to be called the Palais de l'Exposition, will be constructed of iron and will cover, with its galleries, four hectares of ground. The facade, two hundred and twenty-five meters high, will look out upon a garden of sixteen hectares filled with tropical plants.

Among the features will be an electric restaurant, a world's bazar and a rue cosmopolite or Midway.

The city of Amsterdam numbers five hundred thousand inhabitants, has ten high-class theaters, a fine zoological garden, the most complete ethnographical museum in Europe and many beautiful and historical buildings; so that a considerable foreign attendance is expected, though American investors and speculators after their experience at Antwerp may fight shy of a project so nearly related.

Found His Match.

A very bright young man in a neighboring town, says the Fort Madison (Ia.) Gem City, received at a hotel a roast which he merited and which very properly subdued him. He was at dinner and, wishing to let everyone know how smart he was, commenced to guy the waiter girls. He succeeded in driving several half crazy, but finally made the error of joking the wrong one. "Drive in the cow," he said, looking around for the milk pitcher. Taking the man by the ear, the girl convulsed the guests and at the same time paralyzed the stranger by loudly remarking: "Come along, Aleck; it's easier to trot the calf to the cow than to drive the cow in."

Contaminated Ices.

The British institute of preventive medicine is making an investigation of the ice cream sold in the London streets and consumed in great measure by young children. The number of bacteria in various samples has already been determined, and the investigation will now be directed to ascertaining whether any of these are disease producing. Meanwhile simultaneously with the revelations as to the impurities contained in ices sold in the streets in London, comes still more disquieting news from Paris. The examination of a series of samples of ices, seized on behalf of the municipal laboratory, has shown that the ices simply swarm with microbes of all kinds, besides containing fecal matter and other disgusting impurities. These ices are sold in apparently respectable cafes, and the municipal authorities seem to be unable to stop the sale.

Treasures of the Kremlin.

The czar recently gave orders, at the suggestion of Russian scholars, that the underground rooms of the Kremlin at Moscow should be searched for hidden treasures. It is hoped that in them the famous library of Ivan the Terrible may be found, which contained more than eight hundred Greek and Latin manuscripts unknown to the western world. In the vaults there must also be many documents relating to the history of Russia, while popular tradition fills them with countless treasures hidden in times past.

PATENTS.

NOTICE TO INVENTORS.

There was never a time in the history of our country when the demand for inventions and improvements in the arts and sciences generally so great as now. The conveniences of mankind in the factory and work-shop, the household, on the farm, and in official life, require continual accessions to the appurtenances and implements of each in order to save labor, time and expense. The political change in the administration of government does not affect the progress of the American inventor, who being on the alert, and ready to perceive the existing deficiences, does not permit the affairs of government to deter him from quickly conceiving the remedy to overcome existing discrepancies. Too great care can not be exercised in choosing a competent and skillful attorney to prepare and prosecute an application for patent. Valuable interests have been lost and destroyed in innumerable instances by the employment of incompetent counsel, and especially is this advice applicable to those who adopt the "No patent, no pay" system. Inventors who entrust their business to this class of attorneys do so at imminent risk, as the breadth and strength of the patent is never considered in view of a quick endeavor to get an allowance and obtain the fee then due. THE PRESS CLAIMS COMPANY, John Wedderburn, General Manager, 618 F street, N. W., Washington, D. C., representing a large number of important daily and weekly papers, as well as general periodicals of the country, was instituted to protect its patrons from unsafe methods heretofore employed in this line of business. The said Company is prepared to take charge of all patent business entrusted to it for reasonable fees, and prepares and prosecutes applications generally, including mechanical inventions, design patents, trademarks, labels, copyrights, interferences, infringements, validity reports, and gives especial attention to rejected cases. It is also prepared to enter into competition with any firm in securing foreign patents. Write for instructions and advice.

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SIOUX SUPERSTITIONS.

Barbarity of Some of Their Ancient Religious Rites.

Ruins and Relics Which Bear Witness to the Weird Ceremonies of By-Gone Days—The Gods Whom the Redmen Invoked.

To the Sioux of the past, religion was truly a mystery. From the simple growth of the blade of grass to the complex phenomena of the thunderstorm, all life, power and strength were interpreted as the physical acts of unknown gods. The Great Spirit, writes Lieut. William H. Wassell in Harper's Magazine, is a name given us by the interpreter, for the Sioux had no conception of a single spirit, however great, capable of ruling the universe. Lightning was the anger of a thunder god, an awful bird, whose structure varied from wings containing only six quills to wings with four joints each, according to the imagination of the medicine-man. The moving god, he whose aid it was difficult to invoke, was too subtle to be likened to any known form, but he controlled the intellect, passions and mental faculties, abstractions for which the Sioux has not even a name. The Hayoka was the contrary god, who sat naked, and fanned himself in the coldness of a Dakota blizzard, and huddled shivering over a fire in the heat of summer, who cried for joy and laughed in his sorrow. Rocks and bowlders were the hardest and strongest things; hence they belonged to the oldest gods—smaller rocks were fetiches. On the barren buttes of the Dakotas may be seen many a crumbling pile of stones erected in by-gone days to propitiate an unknown god. Many a forgotten chief has gone to the highest hill when his son was sick, and amidst fastings and incantations reared a mound of little stones in the hope that his loved one's life might be spared. And still another relic of the savage belief of the old Sioux is found on the bodies of the warriors themselves. Take almost any man who is thirty years old or more, and he can show you long scars on his back or breast, and dozens of smaller scars on his arms, all inflicted by himself in fulfilling his vows to the sun. The sun-dance was one of the great religious and political events of the Sioux life. Whole villages assembled and feasted, while the worshipers fasted and exhausted the strength they were to need so badly in the coming test of endurance. On the appointed day none but virgins were allowed to cut down and trim the tree that was to be used, while only chiefs and warriors of exceptional bravery were allowed to carry it to its place in the center of the village. Here, with mysterious pipe-smokings and unintelligible incantations, the pole is planted, ropes of buffalo hide having been fastened to its top, one rope for each worshiper. The men, already half dead from exhaustion, are then brought out and laid on the ground around the pole, always ready knives thrust through the muscles of their chests or backs, and in the holes thus made wooden skewers thrust, to which are fastened the loose ends of the ropes. Then round and round dance the worshipers, their eyes fixed on the blazing sun, while the jerk, jerk, jerk of the bleeding flesh beats a sickening time to the hi-yas of a Dakota song. Friends and relatives, men, women and children, gash their arms and breasts to stimulate the dancers and keep up their courage. When the flesh is torn apart the dancer is released, his vow fulfilled, his bravery, his manhood unquestioned. These and a thousand other monstrous customs were what the early missionary had to combat.

THE WASP'S MISSION.

It Is an Insect That Has Its Usefulness in Life.

Most people, especially those who have been brought into contact with the wrong end of one, will be disposed to doubt the utility of the wasp, that handsome insect that creates so much terror when it invades our rooms or buzzes about our heads in country lanes. Yet really even the wasp has its use, and naturalists tell us it plays a very important part in the economy of nature, says Golden Days.

What hawks, kites, ravens, owls and birds of prey generally are in the case of field-mice and other small destructive animals, the wasp is to the grubs and other pests that injure plant life.

The wasp is very useful, particularly in orchards. The young pupæ in the nest are fed entirely on the grubs which infest the fruit trees, and but for the activity of the wasp these pests would become so numerous as to do serious injury to the tree.

It is quite true that the wasp also levies toll upon the fruit, but, as his labors have contributed largely to the salvation of the crop, that portion which he eats should not be grudged him.

It should be understood that a wasp is quite harmless, unless it is forced to defend itself; then it is undoubtedly violent, and makes free use of the weapon which nature has given it to use in fighting its enemies.

But, if you leave it alone, a wasp will not sting, although, of course, it is safer not to let it get too near you, lest it mistake you for an enemy, with no pleasant consequences.

Went It Blindfolded.

Camilla Urso, the violinist, always closes her eyes when playing. This she explains: "People in the audience used to distract my attention. A lady might come in late wearing a high bonnet with nodding feathers. That bonnet immediately had an individuality above all others; it fascinated me. A young couple whispering behind their hands, others impatient and moving in their seats, a fluttering programme—they all distract me. At first it was difficult to perform without seeing the conductor and orchestra, but perseverance was needed, as in everything else worth doing well."

CHANGED HIS ELECTRIC PIANO.

A Saloonkeeper Finds That Wagner Is Not Suited for a Barroom.

A certain saloon, wishing to please its patrons without the expense of hiring a long-haired pianist, bought an electric piano, says the Indianapolis Sentinel. These pianos are very funny to watch, for they start up a tune and go straight ahead and play it to the bitter end without anyone near them. To a person who does not understand the motive power, the thing appears uncanny, and the boys prepared to have lots of fun. The saloon was full of patrons when somebody slyly turned on the current and the piano started. Out came the solemn, majestic strains of "Tannhauser." A man who was drinking at the bar set down his glass and shivered. Three men playing cards began to get nervous and, finally, with a cuss word or two, gave up the game. Still the piano thundered out the heavy chords of "Tannhauser," and the audience, not being familiar with Wagner, got bluer and bluer.

The owner saw that the piano had made a mistake and hastened to assure his patrons that he had other pieces and would put a new one in. This he did, and the men brightened up a little while waiting to hear the new piece. Many expressions of disgust at hearing a funeral dirge on such an occasion were hurled at the owner. Everyone had about resumed his original attitude when the piano was given another trial. This time it was "Lohengrin," and while the piece was a little brighter, it was not festive. One man declared it had been played at his grandfather's funeral or sister's wedding, he forgot which. This piece was taken out and a third tried, but it was an arrangement of the national hymns with variations, and was just as solemn. The piano was closed for the night and in the morning the proprietor rushed to find some more suitable pieces. Now the piano plays "The Bogie Man," "With Danny by My Side" and the "Washington Post March," and the crowd is delighted. But the piano came near wrecking the saloon the first night. If it had been Meyerbeer instead of Wagner perhaps the name would have carried the music through.

A WELL AS A BAROMETER.

It Is on a Cattaraugus County Farm, and Infallibly Foretells Weather.

There is a curious well on the Flint farm, in the town of Great Valley, Cattaraugus county, N. Y. It is a natural barometer. Nobody ever passes that farm, winter or summer, if the weather is settled, without asking something like this:

"Does the well threaten a change?"

For everyone knows that if there is bad weather coming the well will let them know it, sure as sure can be, says the New York Sun.

They call the well up there the "whistling well," although it doesn't whistle now. But that isn't any fault of the well. This well was dug about fifty years ago by the father of Col. Flint, who now occupies the farm. He put it down forty-five feet, but found no water, and dug no further. Instead of water, a strong current of air came from the well at times. The opening was covered with a big flat stone, and for amusement a hole was drilled in the stone and a big tin whistle fitted into it. This whistle had two tones—one when the air rushed up from the well, and a different one when the counter current sucked the air back into the mysterious depths. It wasn't long before the discovery was made that within forty-eight hours after the outrushing current from the well started the whistle to shrieking a storm invariably followed. When the tone of the whistle was changed by the reversing of the current, it was discovered that the change meant a change and the coming of fair weather. These weather signals never failed. When the weather was settled the whistle was silent. The whistle got out of order some years ago, and, for some reason, was never repaired, but the coming and going currents of air still prophesy the coming of their respective "spells of weather" with unvarying infallibility.

Our Early Diplomats.

Congress had some difficulty in regulating the expenses of its foreign ministers so as to give them an opportunity to appear with dignity in foreign courts and at the same time conform to the economical ideas that prevailed in the matter of public expenditure. At the time Franklin was writing home that he could not make a respectable appearance at the court of France, the president of congress was receiving letters alleging a wasteful expenditure of money by Franklin and his nephew, Jonathan Williams. Some of these strictures may have been warranted, for John Adams was found including a charge for the education of his son in an account of his expenses abroad. The item was disallowed on the ground that the investigating committee did not find "any book or proceeding of congress, nor are they informed of any general or received custom, on which the charge of moneys for the education of the accomptant's son can be admitted, and, though the same is inconsiderable, they are of the opinion that a precedent be not established."

Why Bulls Hate a Red Rag.

In the first place, says an English writer, red is a color to which cattle are unaccustomed, so that they may naturally be supposed to be startled by its very novelty. Scientists show the sensation of red to be the complement of that of green, being induced by exactly opposite affectio of the retina. If the eyes of cattle are constructed on a similar principle to our own the continual contemplation of green, as in trees and herbage, must produce a state of retinal fatigue, predisposing to violent excitement of the retina immediately a red substance is presented to view.

A Two-Month Flight.

The albatross has been known to follow a ship for two months without ever being seen to alight in the water or take a moment's rest. It is believed to sleep on the wing.

A GREAT COON DOG.

An Indiana Pup That Found a Six-Year-Old Cold Trail.

Several enthusiastic coon hunters the other day were discussing the "ring-tailed" chase, says the Wabash Times, when "Hime" Wellman, of Urbana, came in and in a few minutes was doing more coon talk than all the balance of the crowd put together.

"I'll tell you," said "Hime," "I've got the best cold trailer on a coon track that ever anybody owned, and he is only eight months old, too! I took the pup out the other day just to see if he could run a track and to give him a little exercise, and he hadn't been in the woods ten minutes until I heard him bark, and he kept barking in such a way as to make me believe he had 'treed' his game, and then I came to the conclusion that he was a 'still hunter.' I found him at the mouth of a six-inch tile ditch and he had pulled out one of the tiles with his teeth and was chewing the end of it to pieces. As he was a young dog I did not want to ruin his teeth and I pulled him away from the tile, but as soon as I let go of him he would jump back and tackle the thing again with renewed vigor. I led him to the mouth of the ditch and stuck his nose in the end of the tile, but he paid no attention to that but ran back to the other one.

"That sort of carrying on bothered me and I at last led the dog away, remarking that he was no good on earth. After awhile I turned him loose once more and in less than three minutes he was back at that tile biting pieces out of it and barking like an old-timer. As I saw the pup was bound to ruin himself by breaking off his teeth I picked up the tile, determined to carry it to the house, so as to keep it out of his reach. As I walked along looking at the marks of the pup's teeth I made a startling discovery, and what do you think it was?"

The spell-bound listeners of the strange story held their breath for a moment and in a chorus asked: "What?"

"Well, right on the inside of that tile I saw plainly the imprint of a 'coon's foot, which had been made there when the tile had been first molded and the clay was soft and yielding. The tile had evidently been made late in the evening and set away to dry and the 'coon had run through it the very same night and made the track. The tile, of course, was afterward dried and burned in the kiln, and it has been in that ditch for more than six years, and I say an eight-months-old pup that can smell as cold a trail as that is certainly the champion 'coon dog of the world."

WHAT THE CHINESE EAT.

Their Breadstuffs Seem Sad, Solemn, Sodden and Bilious.

A member of the English parliament, Florence O'Driscoll, in a lively paper in Century, describes life and street scenes in Canton. Mr. O'Driscoll says:

The food purveyors made a most striking display; the fruiterers exposed on flat trays bananas, pineapples, melons, ngs, pears (the latter beautiful to the sight but hard and tasteless), together with many Chinese fruits whose shapes and tastes were familiar to me, but whose names I knew not. Some of these fruits were most artistically peeled, pineapple-peeling being quite an art. A great variety of vegetables was offered for sale. Among them were the white shoots of the bamboo, which seemed to be a favorite article of diet. But to what use, indeed, may not this wonderful grass be put? From it Chinamen make almost everything conceivable—hats, cloaks, sheets, carpets, roofs, buildings, baskets, chairs, carrying-poles, fishing-tools—the list might be prolonged ad infinitum. And then they eat it as well.

Preserving ginger in many forms was a noticeable trade. The roots were washed and left in water, as an English cook treats potatoes before boiling them. A number of men and women holding a two-pronged fork in each hand sat around a table with the tubs of peeled ginger beside them; they picked ginger roots out of the water, and, laying them on the table, pierced them all over very rapidly with both forks until quite soft. The pierced roots were then put into another tub, where they were boiled in sirup. The ginger went through various other minor processes, until eventually it was packed in the earthenware jars in which it is sold in European shops. The whole process was certainly a clean one, and the smell of the aromatic root in preparation was both grateful and pleasant.

In the bakers' shops I saw nothing corresponding to our European loaf; solid-looking little yellow patties, slabs of flabby brown cakes, emblematic of concentrated dyspepsia; scones, or an equivalent, apparently of fried batter; and great flakes of milk-white, slippery-looking paste not above an eighth of an inch thick—to be rolled up and deftly sliced with a cleaver-shaped tool into long strings like macaroni. These foods were to be seen everywhere in the city, but nothing light and open. To my eyes the breadstuffs seemed sad, solemn, sodden, and bilious.

Gentlemanly Burglars in Japan.

Even the most gentlemanly of our burglars have much to learn from Japan in the way of politeness, if one may judge by a description of the manners of robbers in that country given in the Atlantic. Three men broke into a dyer's house while he was away and gently asked his wife how much money there was in the house. She answered that there were just twenty-seven yen and eighty-four sen. The robber laughed and said: "You are a good old woman and we believe you. If you were poor we would not rob you at all. Now we only want a couple of kimono and this," laying his hand on a fine silk overdress. The old woman replied: "All my son's kimono I can give you, but I beg you will not take that, for it does not belong to my son and was confided to us only for dyeing. What is ours I can give, but I cannot give what belongs to another." "That is quite right," approved the robber, "and we shall not take it."

INDIANS OF THE NORTHWEST.

Some of the Tribes That Are Located in British Columbia.

Siwash is a name which has been made generally applicable to all of the west-coast Indians from Puget sound to Alaska. These Indians are divided into a great number of tribes, differing in language, manners, and modern traditions, though in their older traditions there is such a striking similarity as to indicate beyond a doubt that they have sprung from a common source. If one were to attempt to trace the origin of these tribes, says the Toronto Globe, he would find that apparently the country now occupied by them had in other days been peopled by an older and in all probability an inferior race, with whom the ancestors of the present generation had mingled; but at a point on the Queen Charlotte islands there is a line beyond which the older tribes had evidently come into contact with a later and superior infusion. Among the Hidas on the Queen Charlotte islands is found a fine race of men. In their physical make-up they are large and powerfully built; they are somewhat lighter in color than their southern neighbors, and more intelligent; their mythology is more complicated, but more carefully wrought out, and they excel in their arts of wood-working and carving. Coming south from the Queen Charlotte group, it is found that the influence of the older and inferior race is more and more strongly impressed upon the tribes, and a gradual deterioration continues, with a few interruptions, right down to Vancouver island, where a very ordinary type of aborigine is found. From all that can be traced in their mythology, in their peculiar methods of thought, and, in some instances, in their tribal traditions, it is reasonable to suppose that the ancestors of the Hidas drifted across the Pacific ocean, most probably from Japan, and found lodgment on the islands now occupied by their descendants. These involuntary invaders had found an inferior class of natives, with whom they had commingled until the distinction between them had been obliterated and a new tribe had been formed. That this supposition is probably the correct one is shown by the fact that within comparatively recent times Japanese vessels have been blown out of their course and drifted upon the North American coast.

That the Queen Charlotte group has not been the only harbor of refuge for these storm-tossed mariners of old is probable, for among some of the tribes farther south, even down as far as the powerful Bella Coolas, there are found evidences of superiority which can only be attributed to a commingling of the Japanese, though with intermediate weaknesses between these points and points north and south, showing that they had received a fresh infusion from without at particular places. In the seventies a Japanese junk in distress was picked up as far south as the lower end of Vancouver island and towed into Victoria harbor. Words similar in pronunciation and meaning are found in the Japanese and tribal languages, and there is a striking similarity in the general physical outline of the two peoples.

QUEER MAILS.

Letters Carried on Dromedaries and by Hand in Egypt.

"It was pretty hard for me to get used to the Egyptian mail system during the two years I spent in that country," said a traveler, according to the St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

"The mails then went by a curious kind of post. All Egypt is on the Nile and one line of mail service up and down the river went through every city and village from Cairo to Assouan. This line was cut into sections, and on each section was a foot-runner, who went over his course three or four times a day, backward and forward, meeting the next runner at each end and passing along from one to the other any letter he might receive. Thus no mail bag was made up, but letters were passed singly.

"All government letters went by extra express, a mail rider going by dromedary, crossing the desert, and thus avoiding the long bends in the river. It was sort of strange to follow with my imagination my letter in their wanderings, carried by an Arab mounted on a dromedary, guided by the stars across the desert at night and wearied by the hot sun in the daytime. Those letters are carefully preserved in my family as curiosities, and, if they could talk, would doubtless tell of Arab tents where they rested, and of wild, dark passes in the mountains, where howling wolves and fierce hyenas were close upon their track."

Cellulose Like Ebonite.

Cellulose has just been obtained by some London chemists in a dense form having the appearance of ebonite, and capable of taking a high polish. The material contains carbon bisulfid and sodic hydrate, which are gradually given up when it is dissolved in water, cellulose being precipitated. If some of the solution is spread on glass, a transparent film of cellulose can be obtained. Cellulose can also be deposited from the same solution on woven materials of paper, producing a permanent stiffening or sizing. The solution forms a substitute for glue, of great strength, and insoluble in water when set. The material can also be obtained in continuous sheets or films.

Whales in Law.

The whales that move in the great waters have been in court, making of themselves martyrs for the development of the law of the land. Capturing and killing a whale and leaving it floating upon the ocean with marks of appropriation, makes it the absolute property of its captors, who can maintain an action against one who appropriates it with or without knowledge of the title of the captors. Finback whales killed in Massachusetts bay with bomb lances sink to the bottom. They float to the surface in two or three days, and that they shall belong to the person who killed them, no matter by whom found, is enforced.

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